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VOL XVII. WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1899. No 49

DR. F. J. SHADD.—Secretary of Howard University Medical School. The physician who has given the school national reputation in the medical world.

THOMAS L. JONES, of counsel for Humphrey Taylor.

Politicians ought to tell the truth.

Put a small man in a big position and he will forget himself.

Why is justice in Washington like the weather?

Because it is changeable. The justice that is meted out to the white man not given to the negro.

There is but lit le hope for the negro in the South.

The BEE editor is not looking for an office and neither does he want one.

Unhappy is the man who hangs on official favors.

Abolish the office of justice of the peace.

It is better that they are abolished

All offices in the District of Columbia should be filled by election.

The negro vote will divide in 1900.

Our new leadership is made out of that which cannot be seen.

In union there is strength.

E. M. Hewlett is the most manly negro attorney before the District bar.

He is not the man to cater for favors.

If there was more manhood in negro attorneys they would succeed better.

Be truthful, it will pay always.

There is too much treachery among certain negroes to succeed.

This world was not made for the white man alone.

It is not well to tell all you know.

Be careful of what you say and to whom you say it.

Don't be too hasty in coming to a conclusion.

The Maryland politicians have not been cared for as yet.

Will the negro vote ever become a factor in American body politic?

Be what you say you ar nothing more.

Deception is sooner or later detected.

An honest man is a truthful man.

You should do nothing that is distasteful to good society.

It is not the person who grins in your face, that should be regarded as your friend.

Don't place too much confidence in the person who pretends friendship.

Be honest with your fellow man.

The best policy is when you can not do a thing say so.

It will never effect you to be truthful.

on't be alarmed at every little noise.

The try daily has been struggling hard since its publication.

It came out one day and has been trying hard ever since to make its appearance daily.

Can any one tell the difference between the old school and new school of politicians?

Well out of the great number of officers appointed in the army not one negro was appointed.

What has become of the repeal the civil service law?

Don't forget how the negroes fought on San Juan Hill.

General Miles thinks well of the negro soldiers.

And yet not a negro officer has been appointed in the regular army.

The man who speaks the truth is the man to trust.

Don't be too impetuous in your deliberation.

The man who thinks he knows it all is generally affected with the big head.

There was tyranny in the schools on the part of certain school officers.

There are some school officials too much on the old woman order.

The day will soon come when all will be placed on a level.

It is not the wise man who makes a fool of himself.

Our head swells some times beonp the usual size.

FANATICS IN NEW YORK

One Proclaimed Himself God and Found Many Believers.

In New York City, about 1832, a period of "great awakening" that begat Mormonism and many other sects—among them one in Kentucky, whose members, in order to win heaven by making themselves as little children, used to crawl on their hands and knees in church, play marbles, trundle hoops, and otherwise manifest their infantile madness—one Matthews, a carpenter, having assumed the name Matthias, proclaimed himself to be God, the Father. He found believers, most of them ignorant but some intelligent, procured much money, and ruined many persons. He and his disciples claimed to heal the sick quite as successfully as the Scientists now do. One of them, a Mr. Pierson, a victim of religious delusion, even before the coming of Matthias, had endeavored under most distressing and pathetic circumstances publicly to raise his wife from the dead, accepting literally the verse of the General Epistle of St. James directing the elders to anoint and pray over the sick, and promising that "the Lord shall raise him up."

Matthias, being eventually indicted for procuring $630 from a Mr. Folger under the false pretense that he was God, able to remit sins, and would communicate the Holy Ghost to said Folger, the District Attorney entered a nolle prosequi for these reasons: To maintain the indictment, he said, I must prove that defendant's pretenses were false, and would deceive a man of ordinary intelligence and prudence, but no sane person would believe that Matthias was God. Matthias was, however, convicted on lesser charges.

Funny When You Think of It.

At a small party the other evening those present were asked to name the most common and at the same time the most complicated action in the human phenomena, says the New York Times. Various answers were given, showing all degrees of observation and thought. Not one, however, hit upon the answer that the questioner had in mind, which was walking. What action is more common, and yet, how difficult of analysis! How many persons outside of some special course in physics at the universities can explain the phenomenon? Let somebody try. "Walking," once said Dr. Holmes, "is a perpetual falling, with a perpetual self-recovery. It is the most complex, violent, and perilous operation, which we divest of its extreme danger only by continual practice from a very early period of life. We find how complex it is when we attempt to analyze it. We learn how violent it is when we walk against a post or a door in the dark. We discover how dangerous it is when we slip or trip and come down, perhaps breaking or dislocating our limbs, or overlook the last step of a flight of stairs, and discover with what headlong violence we have been hurling ourselves forward." All this is very true, as we all know, to our sorrow, still, the genial autocrat has not explained the phenomenon.

The Siamang.

The gentle siamang is a gibbon and no monkey. In assemblages on the treetops live the siamang, whooping through the octaves, calling to their friends from miles away, and swooping off to meet them, racing steeplechases with the winds. I have seen, and hope to live to see again, says a writer in Blackwoods Magazine, a pack of the siamang going through the jungle—a long black arm and a small crumpled body swinging wildly from it like a pendulum run mad, then a suicidal fling, a crash in the covering green, and so they are gone.

Tame they are the gentlest creatures. The Malays catch the young ones and bring them to our doors, knowing that buy we must. It is not among the possibilities for a Mem to resist the forlorn small speechless thing, when it winds its long arms and fingers around her neck, and hides its black wrinkled face of an old woman, with round unhappy eyes, in the softness of her morning gown. Or it lurches across the veranda on a pair of very bandy little legs, ballancing itself with outstretched arms. But they always die. They who have weathered torrential rains under the open heaven die in captivity of consumption, and cough out their ill-comprehended souls like Christians, huddled in a blanket.

Trees and Thunders orms.

It is useful to know what kind of trees are most likely to be struck by lightning, because trees afford shelter in thunderstorms, though a dangerous refuge, and they often grow near buildings. According to Mr. Alexander McAdie, the eminent meteorologist, the order of liability to be struck is represented by the following figures: Oak, 54; trees collectively—that is, in a clump, 40; tall pine trees, 15, and beech, 1. The oak is therefore the worst and the beech the best shelter. After rain trees are not so apt to split with the stroke as before it.

The origin of the modern circus dates back to about 1770, when Philip Astley, a discharged soldier, gave exhibitions of horsemanship in an improvised ring at Lambeth.

Fumigation of fruit trees infested with the San Jose scale by the use of the gas of prussic acid is a remedy which is now said to be certainly effective.

Pekin is a city of dust, like most Chinese towns. Nevertheless, the only stores that have glass windows are those of the watchmakers.

If all the railway tunnels of the world were placed end to end they would reach a distance of 514 miles. They number about 1142.

The largest telescope in existence does not make the planet Mars appear any bigger than the moon does through an opera glass.

The guinea pig grows more quickly than any other quadruped. It is fully grown when six weeks old.

The heart beats ten strokes a minute less when one is lying down than when in an upright posture.

The first post-office was opened in Paris in 1642, in England in 1581, in America in 1710.

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HONOLULU'S HOSPITALITY

Visitors to the Beautiful City Cheerfully Speak of the Pleasures of Their Stay.

The hospitalities of the residents of Honolulu have always been a marked feature of the stay of the various American ships in port, and the request to have the navy always represented there will be urgently seconded by naval men themselves. The climate has been delightfully spoken of for years by visitors, and everything said about it has been fully realized. A very funny example of the exact limits of the rain belt and the line of demarkation between sun and rain occurred here when a stranger upon inquiring his way to a certain street was told to walk right ahead until he met the rain and then it would be the second turn to the left.

In going through the town here one passes under overarching trees through whose dense foliage the noon sunshine only trickles in dancing broken lights. There are quantities of huge-leaved, wide-spreading trees, exotics from the South Seas, many of them rich in parasitic ferns, and others blazing with bright fantastic blossoms. The air is heavy with flowery sweetness, and one sees the delicate tamarind and feathery algaroba intermingling their fragile grace with the dark, shiny foliage of the deep red of fuchsias and geraniums which here attain the height and size of our large rhododendrons of home production.

In the deep shade of this perennial greenery the people dwell. The foreign houses show a very varied individuality, the specialties no doubt of the nation represented appearing in the architecture. The peculiarity in which all seem to share is that everything is decorated and festooned with flowering trailers. It is often difficult to tell what the architecture is or which is house and which is vegetation, for all angles, lattice, balustrades and verandas are hidden by jessamine or passion flowers or the gorgeous flame-like Bougamvillea.

The mixture of the neat grass houses of the natives with the more elaborate homes of the foreign residents has a very pleasant look. One sees many groups of aborigines sitting under the trees, each group with a mat in the centre with calabashes upon it containing poi, a fermented paste which is the national Hawaiian dish.

The City of San Juan.

Of San Juan, Porto Rico, it may be said that the city offers many and varied attractions to the sight seer. The well paved and scrupulously clean streets are a surprise and a revelation in themselves and indeed it is well the thoroughfares are clean, for the side walks are so narrow that it is impossible for more than two persons to walk abreast, and few, therefore, recognize the curb as a boundary line. San Juan is built on a sloping hill, which on its seaward side, rises abruptly from the bay and is made the more precipitous by a massive wall The latter extends to and around the base of Morro Castle and continues at varying heights to the high fortress of San Christobal. Below it beats the surf, and as a military stronghold and defense the location seems impregnable. Great, gaping holes, however, along the exposed parapets, show that it is not, for here and there are seen evidences of the damage done by Sampson's shells when the Admiral's fleet bombarded San Juan and its fortifications. Nor were the forts the only sufferers, for back in the town several buildings still bear the marks of giant projectiles. One large edifice, now used as a barracks, had a whole section of its roof carried away by a shell, and the Church of San Domingo near the outskirts of the town, was fairly riddled with shot in the upper portion. The inside of the church was not damaged, but the authorities, in repairing the exterior, took occasion to make a window out of one of the holes, considering that easier than to fill the gap up with solid masonary.

Iron Plentiful in Porto Rico.

Much has been recently said about the mineral resources of Porto Rico and their commercial value. An official report to the United States Geological Survey just made by Robert T. Hill indicates that the most valuable metallic resource of the island is a large deposit of magnetic iron in ahill just north of Juncos. The ore is of great purity containing fully 66 per cent. of pure iron. It has been estimated that there are 35,000,000 tons of this ore in sight. On the most conservative basis the deposit contains 10,000,000 tons of metallic iron.

The deposit is ten miles distant from a seaport, and its development will necessitate the construction of a railroad. Mr. Hill reports that the conditions of the deposits could not be more favorable. The ore is encountered in compact masses, easy of extraction and covered only by a light layer of earth. The hill is about 470 feet high and the approach to it from the seaport of Naguabo is by a 2 per cent grade. Naguabo is said to be able to accommodate ships of 20 feet draft.

Gold is washed in small quantities from some of the Porto Rican rivers, notably the Luquillo and Loiza. The amounts gained, however, are unimportant, 50 cents to a dollar a day representing the average product of hard labor. The natives get the gold from the river sand and gravel. The mother rock of this metal has never been determined, but Mr. Hill doubts its existence, as he found no evidence of it on the island. He says that while it is impossible to reach any positive conclusion as to the quantity or value of the gold of the island, experience has shown that the placer deposits are not rich or extensive.

Lord Kitchener once served in the French army. That was in 1870, during the Franco-Prussian War, but his term of service was very short. He had just obtained his commission, and he volunteered for duty with the Mobiles of Dinan. He went up in a balloon at Laval and watched the enemy's tactics, but the ascent brought on an attack of pleurisy, and he had to return home.

In Germany it is considered necessary that a child should "go up" before it goes down in the world, so it is carried up stairs, as soon as it is born. In case there is no upstairs, the nurse mounts a table or chair with the infant.

SPORTS OF THE SAMOANS

Some of the Games at Which the Islanders Are Exceedingly Skillful.

BOXING AND WRESTLING

Cheating is Considered Not Only Legitimate But Even an Important Feature of All Games.

Their Most Popular Sport Is Stick-Throwing—Whole Villages Take Part in the Contests Which Often Last Several Days—The Remarkable Skill shown By the Participants.

Time is plentiful in the South Seas and cares are few. For the idle lad under the day goes lightly by, and, as the day, so glides life itself. A very little delving just to encourage a most lavish nature to yield up its store of food, a little fighting to give life a zest a great deal of making of speeches says a writer in Outing.

These island sportsmen are actuated solely by the enjoyment of the sport itself, or of the rivalry to which it gives rise. They have no comprehension of the idea of fair play in anything cheating is considered not only legitimate but even an important feature of the game, whatever it may be. But in each side is as alert to prevent cheating by its opponents as it is to practice it for selfish advantage, the matter just balances, so that, quite unintentionally, a Samoan game is usually a practical honest contest.

Boxing is common enough now among Samoan athletics, but it is an introduced sport. Old customs of warfare never include any such thing as an empty-handed personal encounter. When men were fighting they were armed; they used the missile spear at the beginning of the attack, and when they came within arm's length the club was used, a heavy club with sharpened edges which cut like an axe.

Wrestling, on the other hand, is of unknown antiquity among the islanders, and has always been a favorite sport of the strongest men. It could scarcely be expected that it would develop along the same lines as wres-

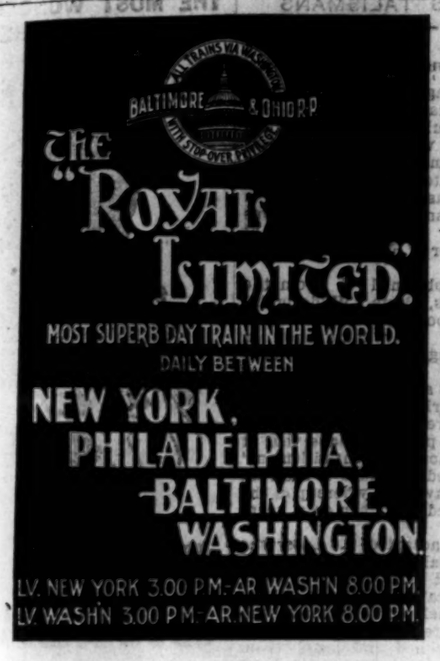
THE STICK-THROWER.

tling in other lands, and it has not. It would be hard to classify the Samoan style of wrestling. Any handhold above the hips is permissible, but a mere hand-hold is naturally of little value in grasping a man fully oiled, as are these people at all times.

But the great sport among the Samoans is now, as it has been for long ages, the village contests at stick-throwing. At this interesting amusement the islanders are content to pass many days of noisy feasting. Success at the sport is the most highly-prized distinction a town can have; defeat is a stain which must be wiped out. Sometimes large wars have grown out of the fluctuating results of the sport.

The materials of the sport are simple. There is needed a long straight stretch of grassy ground, which is easily found on the central plaza of every native community, or, if not there, is never far distant in the cocoanut groves. This is the playing green. The stick is a treasured possession for each player in time finds one stick which just suits him, and is very careful of the cherished possession.

After all this introduction of its accompanying features the game itself is simple enough. It is to throw the stick along the playing green in such a way that it may come to rest as far from the thrower as possible. Thrown directly at the mark and through the air, the light stick carries but a short distance, no matter how strong the caster might be. But when it is thrown so as to hit the ground a short distance away and glance thence into the air, the combination of strength and skill avails to send the stick a long distance before it comes to rest. The stick is held between the thumb and the tips of three fingers held close together, the index finger being at the same time pressed against the butt of the stick. The player stands back from the casting crease and takes a short run; at the same time he swings his arm backward over the shoulder, so that by the time his left foot is at the crease he is ready to discharge the stick from his right hand at the level of the hip. The most successful players cause the stick to glance from the ground about thirty feet away. This glancing on the ground gives much greater force to the flight of the stick. It flies about head high and may cover two hundred feet or more before coming to the ground again. In this secondary flight the head of the stick is seen to be directed slightly upward at a small angle above the horizontal, the butt is at the same time revolving in a circle of about three inches and with a slow motion. This position is maintained to the end of the second flight. When the stick comes to the ground the point is still a little elevated, and thus a few additional feet may be gained by a slide along the smooth turf.



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Caution!—There have recently been issued several cheap reprints of the 1847 edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, an edition long since superannuated. These books are given various names,—"Webster's Unabridged," "The Great Webster's Dictionary," "Webster's Big Dictionary," "Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary," etc., etc.

Many announcements concerning them are very misleading, as the body of each, from A to Z, is 44 years old, and printed from cheap plates made by photographing the old pages.

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STORIES OF ANIMALS.

Illustrating the Sense of the Elephant and the Horse.

From the huge elephant to the tiny ant, the entire animal kingdom offers stories and facts which should enlist the sympathies and engage the interests of the human being who has, in quaint, old-fashioned speech, "dominion over them."

In the whole animal creation there is not to be found a creature more intelligent, more easily managed or more likely to become the friend of man than the elephant. The natives of India, recognizing this, treat him with veneration and respect; but, on the other hand, the ferocious brutishness of the African negroes, incited by the criminal cupidity of Arab and European ivory merchants, transforms into a savage beast an animal best suited by nature to be man's associate.

A Hindoo hunter was once known to have become so fond of an elephant which he had caught and tamed that rather than have his tusks sawed off for the sake of the ivory he allowed himself to live in penury.

A famous general once said: "The most piteous thing after a battle is the sight of wounded horses. The men are cared for, but the poor horses are left to die in agony."

The horse enters into the spirit of a battle like a human being. He shows no fear of death and no sign of panic in all the wild tumult of the battle's din. A horse in one of the batteries in the Murfreesboro' fight had his skull split by a piece of shell so that one side was completely loosened. The driver turned him loose, but he walked up to the side of the gun and watched the firing, following the shots with his gaze as if to note their effect on the enemy. When he saw the team he had worked with being driven back for ammunition he ran to his old place and galloped back with the rest, and when an officer pushed him aside to have another horse put in he gazed at the newcomer with a most sorrowful expression in his eyes. Then, seeming to realize that the glory of battle was no more for him, he walked slowly away, lay down and died. The officer who owned him declared that it was not the wound, but a broken heart, that killed him.

Handiness in Machine Tools.

One of the features of the machine tools of American make which almost invariably elicits favorable comment in other countries is handiness. It is not that the American workman is essentially a creature of comfort which has inspired constant seeking after conveniences, but the striving for economy in methods, if not in processes, and for saving time, that is characteristic of American ways of doing things and has ultimately left its impress on the work of designers of machinery. Precedent counts less with him probably than with most designers of other nationalities; it is the new, the untried, but possibly useful, which appeals to him for experiment, and the outcome of his enterprise has materialized in many little labor-saving details, which have helped to make an enviable reputation for the output of the American tool builder.

British builders, and those of the continent as well, for that matter, are rather apt to disregard conveniences, and handiness in machine tools frequently receives too little consideration from them. In one instance cited recently an establishment was visited where some large drilling machines, made by a well-known firm, were in use, and in which the various handles and levers were particularly well arranged. Remark concerning them brought out the statement that it was only after insisting on that arrangement and absolutely refusing to accept the machines until they were put right that the desirable points were gained by the purchasers. Little doubt was expressed, however, that the makers did not profit by the hint, but still continue to make the machine for others in the old style, although the improvement demanded could not fail to be evident to all users. Conservatism of this kind does not lead to a useful purpose.

Diamond Saws

The use of the diamond saw for cutting stone is facilitating the erection of buildings. The diamonds which form the cutting teeth of the saw are common crystals, fixed in a steel disc over six feet in diameter, which is mounted on a spindle, and revolved by steam power, like an ordinary circular saw. For sawing hard stones there are 200 diamonds in the cutting edge, and the speed is 300 turns a minute. It advances into the stone about a foot in that time. For soft stones the teeth are of steel, with diamonds at intervals of every five teeth, and at a speed of 12 turns a minute the saw advances about a yard in that time.

An Apology.

Two well known temperance men of Kirkaldy, Scotland, were upset one night, when returning from a temperance meeting. In its account of the mishap the local paper remarked: "Fortunately both gentlemen were sober at the time." This remark made them indignant, and they wrote a letter to the editor, saying so. Whereupon the editor kept up his end by printing this apology in the next issue of the paper: "Messrs.—— and —— demand an apology for our having stated that at the time of their accident they were both sober. We have pleasure in withdrawing our observation."

About Toothpicks

Ninety-five per cent. of all the toothpicks made in the United States are formed from white birch timber in Franklin county, Me., and yet scarcely more than 100 per cent. are employed in the industry in that state.

ORCHID HUNTING.

PERILS AND PRIZES OF THE SEARCH IN TROPICAL ISLANDS.

A Growing Business That Employs Many Millions of Capital—The High Prices Certain Varieties Bring—Some of the Dangers in Collecting the Flower.

East or west the tropic islands are among the happiest hunting grounds for that flower of the air, the orchid. Yearly many men go in search of them at inconceivable risk of life and limb. Some few are scientific enthusiasts, or the agent of scientific institutes. The most part, however, go for revenue only. Not every man can hunt orchids successfully—in this calling, as in most others, ability commands a high market price.

Statistics are uninteresting—still, it is worth while to be told that the business of orchid growing and orchid collecting, though begun as late as 1830, now employs a good many millions of capital. Both here and abroad there are collections whose value runs well up into the hundred thousands, and collectors with nerve enough to pay $5,000 for a single specimen—provided it be sufficiently unique. Further, there was at least one grower long-headed enough to refuse more than $5,000 for an absolutely unique plant. It was seedless and could be multiplied only by the tedious process of rooting leaf cuttings—hence, he saw his profit in such multiplication, and preferred to sell a hundred plants at a thousand each, even though he had to wait some years to do it.

Such men stand back of the orchid hunters proper. Usually three or four Europeans go together to a tropic port, engage from fifty to a hundred natives, buy all manner of supplies, and strike straight into the wildest interior. Often the men carry everything; sometimes there is a bullock train, or even a train of bullock carts. But that is impracticable in the true virgin tropics, wherein the hunters find their choicest treasures.

It is like a fairy tale to talk with one of the returned explorers. You hear of trees 300 feet high, literally covered with orchids, or maybe a half dozen species, each growing in its own distinct zone or altitude. Some flourish only upon the uppermost airy boughs, others riot over the big crotches where the branches come together, still others ring with blossom the mossy boll, running up maybe 100 feet to the lowest limb. Sometimes a tree is the fetish of the wild men round about. In that case woe to the sacrilegious outlanders who lay hand or foot upon it. More than one expedition has been massacred for such cause. The destruction of such a tree scattered and dispersed one of the savagest native tribes.

Their titular tree stood in a sort of glade—it had been seen by several hunting parties, but none of them dared touch it. When they went home their accounts of it so wrought upon the fancy of an English collector that he offered an almost fabulous sum for a section of the flower-wreathed trunk. Next year the orchid hunters found the native tribe at war, and taking advantage of the diversion, cut down the tree and sent a segment down to the coast, where, after many trials and tribulations, it was got safe aboard ship and in the end was the season's wonder of a London conservatory. The native worshipers coming back to find what havoc had been wrought, at once decided that their god had deserted them in anger, hastened to make peace, and ended by going in a mass to live at the other side of their island.

Other than human enemies attack the orchid hunters. One flower, especially beautiful and of the most exquisite fragrance, grows only in the tree tops, and so high that it is found by scent, not sight. Wherever it grows, it is overrun with ant swarms, red ants, not very large, but warlike, and with poisonous stings. The minute a tree trunk trembles beneath axe-strokes these ants swarm down and attack the cutters most viciously, often forcing them to suspend work. A more curious thing is that the flowers will not live and bloom away from the ants. Boughs overrun with their roots have been submerged until the ant-colonies were all drowned, then packed and shipped with the rest. But though given everything that the most finicky orchid could ask in the way of light, heat and moisture, they have merely drooped and pined through one year to die the next of simple inanition.

Then there are serpents, poison insects and vines and herbs as poisonous, to say nothing of panthers, pumas, hurricanes, and tropic thunderbolts. Over against them set the pleasures of absolute lordship, the wonderful sights and sounds of the strangely beautiful tropic world, and beyond all that, the hope, ever-present, ever luring, of stumbling on a new flower worth many times its weight in gold.

These are the prizes in the lottery of orchids—hence the necessity of hunting them in their season of bloom. The roots come snugly packed in wooden boxes. Curiously, they will not bear the least touch of metal. The boxes are commonly dove-tailed, and often beautiful specimens of native joiner work. Each box is carefully labeled, dated, and marked with the temperature and altitude at which the plants it holds were found. Then, with more boxes of its own sort, it is slung one side of a sleek bullock, and balanced with still other boxes while the beast ambles and stumbles his way to the sea.

The Footman's Wig.

The queen's footmen wear wigs which have eight rows of curls, whereas those of the prince of Wales are allowed seven rows, and those of the lord mayor of London are given six rows.

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☞ *SPECIAL NOTICE.* ☜

There are regular Authorized Collectors in the employ of THE BEE Printing Co., and when they call to see delinquent subscribers they are requested to pay them, and not give the excuse that "they will see the Editor." The Editor has no time to see the subscribers, and it is hoped that his friends and the patrons of THE BEE will pay the Collector when he calls.

THE SO-CALLED RACE PROBLEM.

There is no end to novel shifts and expedients now being resorted to for the purpose of solving the so-called race problem. Upon no other question is it possible to advance so many conflicting theories. The so-called enlightened people of the South have through a Georgia representative declared that the colored people are being treated just as they deserve, that lynching and burning are none too severe for them and intimate that the talk about law and order is all well enough when it comes to the whites, but as applied to the blacks it is out of the question. Some southern editors are putting up the flim flam game of denouncing lynching and all of the forms of lawlessness and tyranny to which the colored people are subjected and at the same time urging constitutional amendments whereby the colored voter is to be deprived of the rights of citizenship. It is a game to hoodwink the friends of the colored people and to carry out uninterrupted the nefarious plot hatched by Brady, to the end that the white people of the North allow the South to take care of the negro. Brady promised the people of Boston that the South could and would take care of the negro and intimated that under such care there would be phenomenal race advancement upon moral, material and intellectual lines such as would gain the applause and support of the North. But the fact is that from the very moment that the North listened to Brady, the condition of the colored man has grown worse and worse until now the problem of bare subsistence under any form of oppression is the absorbing topic of the day.

The northern people seem not yet to be undeceived. They are halting to give the South a chance to run the whole gamut of outrages against personal liberty and common justice. And when they do take a hand it will be in a radical and vigorous way and with a persistency which will not stop short of a final settlement of the whole matter. This is inevitable for it is a white man's problem and a white man's burden which must sooner or later be delt with and settled on the side of justice and honor. The latest plan of race relief seems to colonize a great number of colored people on Long Island, N. Y. Everything is to be run on strict color lines no white man being allowed to own or control property or to be eligible to office and the like. In other words we are to have a new Liberia on this side of the Atlantic, which is to be the plant in which to develop and manipulate the powers and capabilities of our people. It is needless to say that the plan is Utopian and visionary and is calculated rather to injure than help the cause The idea of isolating the colored people is preposterous, revolutionary and impracticable. This matter of isolation has done about all that is harmful to the colored people. It is this spirit which has forced us into jim crow cars and deprived us of the privileges of hotels, inns, theatres and the like. It would be worse than foolhardiness to encourage and endorse, this unchristian and damaging spirit. Besides the plan could not possibly work any material benefit for the reason that the area proposed will not accommodate any considerable number of our people, while it will be pointed as a means of disposing of the race and thus to keep ever open the question of the ability of the negro to develop on lines which will render him the equal of the white in all that pertains to good citizenship. Moreover the plan is tinctured with a democratic tinge which renders it of doubtful utility. It may be another *ignis fatus* to mislead and possibly destroy. This matter is one which concerns the whites. It has been through their want of christianity and brotherly regard that this condition has become possible. It is owing to their want of moral, heroism and spirit of fairness that Americans are lynched and roasted simply on account of color. The problem is therefore one for the whites to handle, one for which they are entirely responsible and which will certainly bring its just punishment if it is not solved in the spirit of fairness and exact justice. The negro is a worthy citizen and it remains for the white to recogize him as such. Cheap John Colonels can do the race no appreciable amount of good.

School trustees, like other mortals are not infallible and hence are liable to make mistakes now and then. The BEE has had occasion recently to take issue with trustees regarding some matters, but the subject upon which people can disagree without involving friendship or social ties. The present board is probably the best we have had for years, taking it all in all and it is hoped that in the criticism of its action, due allowance may be made in immaterialities. It is high time that we should begin to hold up the hands of our school officers instead of seeking to injure them by misrepresentations and base falsehoods. As it is impossible to agree upon all points of school administration prudence and self respect would suggest that when our trustees are doing well encourage them.

Gen. Wheeler says he was not slighted at Chattanooga the other day, but that the driver only forgot to call for him in time to get into the procession. This indicates either that some folks have a very loose way of managing a parade or that the General has his sensibilities covered with a very thick outer covering.

If the reports from Porto Rico are true, the order recently issued by Gen. Davis, the new military governor, denying the freedom of the press to publishers and the enforcement of the old Spanish inquisitorial supervision and surveillance, is a move in the backward direction. The freedom and safety of a people are dependent for their existence and perpetuity, upon the unquestioned right to give public expression to their grievences, in honest and truthful manner and in the spirit of reform

The glaring inadequacy of Spanish proqison against unjust laws and tyrannical administration is too apparent to justify recourse to its practices. In attempting to adjust conditions favorable to the best ideals of public utility Gen. Davis is making a grievous error in striking at free speech. Where justice is administered there will be no fear of free press.

One dispatch says that Aguinaldo has thrown up the sponge, while the next says he will fight it out if it takes all summer. Between these conflicting statements and the Peace Jubilee we would like to know where we are at.

It is the "long pull, strong pull, pull all together," that is effective and Register Lyons and Senator Green are acting accordingly. Less talk and a little more work among the so-called elect will accomplish far more good than orations and criticisms at the back gate.

As the end of the school year approaches, the paramount consideration seems to be how can High and Normal school pupils reach the mark of the high calling. By far, more pupils want to go into the Normal school than want to come out of it and for that reason we trust that all may be satisfied. Let as many get into the Normal school as can. The advantage of of our Normal school will fit pupils to become excellent teachers and if they cannot get employment in this city, they can elsewhere. The field is large enough to take many times more teachers than we could possibly prepare.

It would be a safe thing for the Lincoln orators to get into training a long time in advance if they wish to successfully tackle the Howard boys.

Mayor Van Wyck is either a very stupid or a very stubborn man. Like Balaam's far famed mule, he will speak only under inspiration.

THE MURDERER CAUGHT.

No where in the annals of crimes can there be found a more outrageous offense committed than that committed by Humphrey Taylor at Slidell, Md. The BEE does not condone the crime made by this brute, but it does say the mistake the officer made in entering the house where this man was found. The officer had no warrant for Taylor; the Maryland authorities had merely suspected him and for that reason the officers who invaded his house did so at their risk The District authorities should turn him over to the Maryland authorities and let him be deltwith in that state. This lynching fever has permeated the atmosphere in every state in the Union and had it not have been for the strong arm of the District police force this brute would have been lynched

NEGRO SHOT JUSTIFIABLE:

YOUNG GEORGIAN KILLED WHILE INVADING COLORED MAN'S HOME.

Odum, Ga., May 13.—Last night at Redish's near here, a young white man named Gus Copeland went to the house of Kid Alex, colored, and tried to decoy Alex's wife from the house. She refused to go Copeland became angry and cursed her.

Alex came out and politely requested Copeland to leave. Copeland pulled a pistol and fired two shots at the negro. Alex returned the fire with three shots, each of which struck Copeland in the breast. Alex was unhurt. Copeland succeeded in getting into his buggy. Four miles from the scene of the shooting he fell out of the buggy dead. Alex, the negro has fled; but he could safely return, as public sentiment overwhelmingly sustains him. The Coroner's jury, which will sit tomorrow, will unquestionably pronounce the homicide justifiable.

The above was taken from the *Washington Post*, of Sunday last, and lends a hint of the real cause of rape committed by negroes upon white women. White men who run the government, indulge in unhindered carnal liberties with the sisters, daughters and wives of the colored men who have neither the law nor the physical force to protect these colored women. With this practice ripe in the South, rendering it impossible and dangerous for a negro to either protect or defend his own women, are the men expected to respect white women? The above dispatch says the white people regard the negro's shooting as justifiable and that he can safely return. No one up this way, will believe this. However, let there be an understanding that where there is a law against intermarriages, that any man cohabiting with a female of a different race or attempting it, shall be killed on the spot or by the mob just as negro men now fare.

"Whistling Rufus" and Sousa's new march, "Hands Across the Sea," played by Hoffman's Band at the Academy of Music, Friday evening June 9th will be worth the price of admission alone.

SPECIAL EXCURSION TO HARPER'S FERRY.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is now ready to contract with organizations, societies and Sunday Schools, for special excursions to Harper's Ferry. For full information and terms apply at B. O. Ticket Office, No. 619 Pa. Avenue between 2 and 5 p. m., week days.

NEGRO PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

STILL ACTIVE FOR ADVANCEMENT AND PROTECTION.

Dr. J. N. Johnson, informs us that efforts are not to be abandoned under the auspices of the Negro National Protictive Association, of which ex-Congressman Murray is president, but that work will be continued with increased vigor in both local and national organizations. He says that it is in no sense in opposition to the Afro-American Council but represents a more conservative plan which though vigorous, proceeds on the theory that the negro will not fight his battles, by flight, but will maintain his stay in this country just where he is. In does not favor emigration North or West or to Africa. It doesnot teach that salvation lies in sticking to the republican party nor in joining the democratic party nor in staying away from the polls. It does not teach that negroes, like white men, must vote or not vote with a definate object in view looking to their own interests according to circumstances. It does teach that we need money and homes and a larger diversity of business, professional and industrial pursuits. It also teaches that we must, if possible, withdraw ourselves as a convenience for others, a target or bone of contention. It contends that all classes of American white people owe us assistance to the end that our freedom, liberty and pursuit of happiness may be as large as other people's. This organization acts as censor over no negro, in matters of religion or politics Mr. Murray while one of our very bravest representatives, is one the most discreet, always positive and decided, yet, never loses his temper nor invites opposition to himself or his race. He believes our onward march must be accomplished through local movements, such as local surroundings warrant. He is not preparing South Carolina negroes for Africa or the North, he is preparing them to stay in South Carolina and be men as he is a central figure in home-buying movements on a large scale. Very soon he will present some valuable practical plans to the national organization to be urged all along the line. Mr. Murray regrets rapes, lynchings and other evils growing out of the social conditions in the South, but believes the best informed people of both race can and will overcome these evils: that each should be willing to make the reforms just when they are needed, one of which is bad whisky and another is lewdness which the laws of most southern states tolerate and encourage. Col Perry H. Carson is president of the national organization during Mr. Murray's absence from Washington, he being vice president. W. Calvin Chase is president of the District branch ever since John M. Langston's death and Thos. L. Jones is secretary of the District branch. J. W. Cromwell is national corresponding secretary, J. N. Johnson, financial secretary and organizer; W. B. Johnson, J. I. Loving, H. L. Davis and others executive committee. E. M. Hewlett, C. J. Jones, D. A. Straper, F. Peyton, J. M. Vance and others counsel. There is nothing in our plans that any good American citizen should object to. When we have to go into the courts for our rights we expect to win, for we are right

Referring to the above the BEE would say there is need of a great work along many lines right here in Washington and that quite soon, a series of meetings will be held all over the District, to urge practical plans to improve the condition of all classes. The special help from the churches and schools are expected. The BEE will from time to time give notice of the work in hand both by local and national branches. Reform is needed in our trial courts especially the petty ones where the judges, have an excess of power over unfortunates mostly negroes who are brought before them by the policemen nearly all of whom are white men, many of them resent additions to our citizenship. A majority of offenses are tried by the judges without a jury. They believe the officers and in most of the cases they are put through without witnesses and without counsel. It should not be strange that our jails and workhouses are kept full, that our wretched classes are becoming indifferent and that the prayer goes up for an increase in the police force.

The Negro Protective Association willfind a plenty for its D. C. branches to do right here. Making speeches and nothing else has been the order. Lets do' something We cry aloud against wrongs to the race in the far South, but are indifferent about those in this immediate vicinity and in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia, where we have plenty of smart negroes who are absolutely indifferent about the fate and tendencies of the great mass of unfortunates in the race. We expect soon to ask for an unbiased conference of colored men of this vicinity to set about doing immediately what we can do and we care not whether they are members of any organization or not, red tape is unnecessary.

SPECIAL EXCURSIONS TO ROUND BAY.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is now ready to contract with organizations, societies and Sunday Schools for special excursions to Round Bay. For full information and terms, apply at B. & O. Ticket Office No. 619 Pa. Avenue, between 2 and 5 p. m., week days.

$25 PER WEEK.

25 AUTHORS. Gen's. Miles, Shafter, Merritt, Wood; Cuban Gen's. Garcia and Palma, Capts. "Bob" Evans and Taylor; Secretaries Long and Gage; Nelson Dingley; Senators Daniel and Cullom; Hon Justin McCarthy, M. P.; Gens. O. O. Howard and Stewart L. Woodford and 9 other war leaders have united to write "The Standard History of the American-Spanish War." *The Official History.* Not a collection of magazine articles. Each author writes a chapter especially for this book. Finely illustrated. *Exclusive territory.* Liberal terms. Showing list of authors sells it.
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PRECIOUS TALISMANS

Royal Personages Who Possess Jewels to Which are Attributed Magical Power.

Royal personages are not exempt from belief in talismans, and at this day there is doubtless not a crowned head in Europe who does not possess a jeweled ornament of some sort to which is attributed magical power.

Nicholas I was the possessor of a ring having talismanic powers. It was given to him by Princess Charlotte of Prussia, daughter of Frederick William III.

The princess obtained it from the Swiss governess, Mme. Wildermuth. One day while looking through the latter's collection they came upon a curious little ring made in Gothic fashion.

"This must be a very antique piece," remarked the princess—and still admiring it she drew it upon her finger. "It has such a peculiar shape that it reminds one of some ancient talisman." When she wished to return it the ring could not be drawn off, whereupon the governess offered it to her as a keepsake.

The princess accepted it. Later she did succeed in taking off the ring, and on examining it more closely found a few words engraved within it, which, though very much worn, when carefully deciphered, read—"Russia's Czarina." They laughed and joked about this a great deal, attributing, in jocular mood, future significance to the words.

Years passed. A marriage was to be arranged between Princess Charlotte and Prince Nicholas, who at that time had no pretensions to the throne, since his brother, Alexander the First, the reigning czar, had another successor, Prince Constantine, second son of the royal house.

Nicholas came to Berlin in order to meet his prospective bride, and hardly did his eyes gaze upon her fairy form before he fell desperately in love with her. Nor did he hesitate to give voice to his feelings, and at a court dinner told her of his love, and begged her to give him some little remembrance as a sign that his love was returned.

"Pray give me that tiny ring," he whispered to the princess, as he pointed to the above mentioned jewel.

"But not here, before all the guests?" asked she.

"No one will notice it; bury it into a piece of bread, drop the latter on the table and I will undertake to reach unnoticed, for the talisman."

The prince received the ring—the same one Charlotte had received from Mme. Wildermuth years ago.

Most all know of the happy wedded life these two led, also that eight years later the prophetic words engraved within the ring came true. Nicholas became Czar of Russia and Charlotte its czarina.

It is said Nicholas never took the little ring from his finger, and when in later years it became far too small for him he had it attached to a gold chain and wore it continually around his neck.

Empress Eugenie had a talisman, a breastpin, shaped like a clover leaf, made of closely set diamonds and smaragds. The empress had won this at a raffle arranged by Napoleon. This breastpin, which she held as the guarding spirit of her happiness, Eugenie wore continually. When her husband died the pin was put away and never worn during the mourning years. When her son, the Prince Napoleon, went to take part in the Zulu war she again pinned it on herself, and took it off once more when her son was killed. Some years later she gave it to the Princess Mondy, daughter of Murat.

"This clover leaf I have long considered a talisman," she said. "It was my most precious possession, and I would not like it lost. Wear it, then, my dear, as a friendship bond between us, and may it ever prove the talisman of thy uninterrupted happiness."

No Danger of Pneumonia.

The insect effects its breathing, not as men and animals do, by the lungs, but through openings in all sides of the body. It has an intricate system of tubes running through all parts of its person, through which the air is brought in contact with the legs, wings, and so on. These tubes are each protected by delicate membranes. In the fly there exist certain air pouches, in addition to the tubes, which serve as reservoirs of air.

"He That Giveth to the Poor."

At a Young Men's Christian association dinner in New York last week one of the speakers, a lawyer, told of a client who every time he wrote to him inclosed a tract, and said that the last letter, recently received, instructed him to collect the money due on a mortgage, and if it wasn't paid in thirty days to foreclose. The tract accompanying that letter was headed: "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord."

In France, when a convict is sentenced to death by the guillotine the day of his execution is not named in his presence, and he knows not when he is to be led forth until within fifteen minutes of the fatal moment.

In Mississippi a family of six persons was carried bodily 600 yards by a tornado. The story about the setting hen deposited gently in the nest on the apex of a peaked roof without breaking an egg is about due.

Rarely indeed is a wealthy Turk seen at his wife's dinner table. He usually dines in a part of the house remote from that occupied by his connubial partner or partners.

"Gossamer iron," the wonderful product of the Swansea iron mills, is so thin that it takes 4,800 sheets piled one on the other to make an inch in thickness.

It is believed that aluminum was originally discovered B. C. 40, but if so the discovery was confined to only a few and was quickly forgotten.

A German tailor who died at Breslau in 1837 had such keen sight that he was able to see two of Jupiter's four moons with his naked eye.

The lightest tubing ever made is of nickel aluminum. Three thousand feet of this tubing weighs only one pound avoirdupois.

Hotel chambermaids are unknown in Mexico. Men make the beds and keep the rooms in order.

THE MOST WONDERFUL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.

SCIENCE VS NATURE.

(TAKEN FROM LIFE.)

ANGELINE

THE MONARCH OF ALL :::::

Hair Preparations

.....FOR.....

Straightening, Beautifying, and Promoting

the growth of the hair, and for dressing the hair suitable for all occasions; and still allow the hair to retain its VITALITY, its LUSTRE and consequently its NATURAL GROWTH.

No Fake, No Humbug. No Experiment,

BUT THE PEER OF THEM ALL.

Angeline is the acme of scientific efforts and skill in overcoming kinky, stubborn bristly and undesirable suits of hair.

Angeline has stood the test of the World's greatest scientists and enters upon the market of the world, as a perfectly pure harmless discovery that will bring joy to any persons heart, in need of it, if you will but give it a trial.

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

Angeline is not made of highly perfumed vaseline like a great many "fake" preparations on the market to-day. There is not a particle of vaseline entering into its composition. It is made from ingredients entirely different and distinct from anything in the market to-day and is compounded by competent Chemists.

What ANGELINE Will Do:

1.—Angeline will positively make kinky and stubborn hair straight. One application will prove to you conclusively, that there is efficacy in it.

2.—Angeline will stop the Hair from falling out or breaking off, and will give to you an abundance of soft, pliable, straight and glossy hair.

3.—Angeline will actually make hair grow.

4.—Angeline will cure Eczema, Tetter, Dandruff and all the detestable diseases of the Scalp

$50 REWARD

The Angeline Pomade Co., will give a reward of Fifty Dollars to any and all persons who use Angeline and after giving it a thorough and impartial trial, will make an affidavit that Angeline contains any injurious ingredients.

GIVE IT A TRIAL

and it will do the rest. Price 50c per bottle; or 3 bottles for $1 25. Sent securely packed to any part of the world.

SPECIAL—Any person ordering 3 bottles of Angeline will receive as a premium a package of Blodau's Cocoa Almond Cream. Any person ordering 6 bottles of Angeline will receive a Harris Hair Straightener FREE.

Blodau's Cocoa Almond Cream a delightful and efficient application for Chapped Hands, Face or Lips, Sunburn or Tan. Nourishes, purifies and brightens the complexion, rendering the skin smooth and velvety and imparting a rosy freshness. Gentlemen will be delighted with its effect after shaving; and ladies will be pleased with it as a valuable adjunct in arranging their toilet. Sent by mail to any part of the world on receipt of 25c.

The Harris Hair Straightener is guaranteed to surpass everything for its intent or purpose. It received a medal at the Tennessee Centennial and we heartily recommend it. This Straightener used in connection with Angeline brings grand results For sale by this firm, price $1.50.

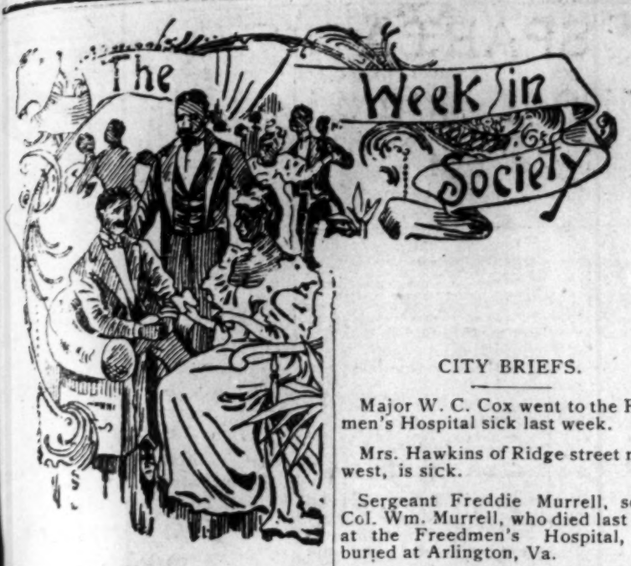
No goods will be sent C. O. D. The price must accompany all orders or no attention will be paid to it. In ordering always include Money Order, or Registered Letter Stamps taken with orders not exceeding 50c. Send 2c extra in stamps if you want your order sent by mail to partially cover the expense of postage, mailing, &c., otherwise it will be sent by express. All correspondence for information cheerfully answered.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE. Special inducements to young ladies and gentlemen. Write for terms.

GUARANTEE—We guarantee to refund all moneys if ANGELINE is misrepresented. A safe and immediate shipment of all goods ordered is also guaranteed. Address:

Angeline Pomade Co.
402 INDIANA AVE.
Cor. Vermont St., and Indiana Ave.
INDIANAPOLIS, : : : IND.

Mention this paper.



Dr. Collins B. Crusor is the most successful physician in West Washington.

The strawberry festival that is to take place at the Fifteenth Street Presbyterian Church, Monday evening June 12th will be a success.

The National Personal Liberty League is to be incorporated under the laws of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Tracy L. Jeffords is the counsel for Horton.

The Asbury choir has organized an association to assist the church.

The 19th Street Baptist Church, congregation voted last week to place a new fence around the church

Miss Irene O. McEwen of Alabama, who has been the guest of Miss Maria James, left for her home on last Monday.

Miss Nannie Anderson will visit her relatives in Virginia next month.

Mr. W. C. Martin, attorney at law, will leave the city next month for Virginia.

Miss Fannie Weaver paid a visit to Baltimore, Md., last Sunday.

Rev. W. B. Johnson has gone to Virginia on professional business.

Miss Lillian V. Green, who has been quite ill for several weeks has sufficiently recovered to be out again.

Miss L. M. Gilliam will be married shortly to Mr. L. Greene.

Mr. Heller has the finest hair preparation than any firm in this country. If you want Lee's Take-out Kink. Call and see him, 720 7th St. n. w.

Read Heilburn's shoe advertisement that appears in this week's issue of The BEE.

Miss Lucretia Crompton of New York but formerly of this city, was called to this city last week on account of the sickness of her grand-mama. Miss Crompton's visit last winter was one of pleasure and the attention paid her then was in keeping with her fascinating and amiable qualities. She is stopping with her relatives at 2140 F street northwest.

The reception that was to have been tendered Rev. J. Anderson Taylor on last Tuesday evening at the church was postponed until Monday evening May 29th. The church has been remodeled which gives it a beautiful appearance. After exercises in the main auditorium on the 29th, the young people of the church will tender the pastor a reception. The many friends of the pastor will present to him on the evening of the reception small tokens of their appreciation and esteem. The will presents will no doubt be many and beautiful.

The commencement exercises of the Howard University Medical Department, which took place at the Congregational Church Friday May 12th were largely attended. Gen. Howe's address was a masterpiece and was enjoyed by all who heard him. The young doctors presented a fine appearance in black caps and gowns.

On Monday afternoon, Roeber and Crane's Vaudeville & Athletic Company will begin a week's engagement The Vaudeville portion of the program is in the able hands of such well known artists as West and Williams, parody singers; Misses Bigger and Dreher, duetists; DeVeaux and DeVeaux, musical artists; Madox and Beach, Murray and Murray, Major Mardo Brown, Mlle Daslett. Ernest Roeber, the champion wrestler of the world, will be seen in contests at every performance, with his wrestling partner, Leo Pardello. His offer of $25 to throw any in fifteen minutes, is said to have been accepted by some of our local athletes, and all indications are that champion will have his hands full during his stay here. Matinees will be given afternoons.

The funeral of Mrs. Burke of 1507 P street, northwest, took place from her late residence last Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. Burke leaves a husband and three childen to mourn their loss. Miss Nellie Burke of the Normal school, Messrs. Edward and Clinton Burke as well as their father, have the sympathy of a host of admiring friends of the dear wife and mother. "Asleep in Jesus, oh! how sweet."

The sudden demise of Mr. Baldwin, an old and respected citizen of this city is felt by a large number of admiring friends. Mr. Baldwin was apparently well on last Saturday morning and went about his duties all day. In the evening he took suddenly ill. Dr. West was called, but the patient was past medical aid and he expired within an hour. The funeral took place from the Asbury church last Tuesday afternoon. The floral tributes were handsome.

Frank Hume, the old reliable, 454 Pa. ave., northwest. Groceries by the wholesale and retail. All goods packed and delivered free. Call and see

CITY BRIEFS.

Major W. C. Cox went to the Freed men's Hospital sick last week.

Mrs. Hawkins of Ridge street northwest, is sick.

Sergeant Freddie Murrell, son of Col. Wm. Murrell, who died last week at the Freedmen's Hospital, was buried at Arlington, Va.

The pupils of the 8th grade Randall school gave a dinner to the teachers on last Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. James O. Holmes, 333 Virginia avenue, southwest, has the only colored hotel in that section of the city. He has all kinds of game in season, put up in the best style. Go to Holmes Hotel when you come to town.

The opening of the Clyde Hotel, 475 Missouri avenue northwest, was a succhss. The welcome address was delivered by Attorney Thomas L. Jones.

Mr C. C. Curtis, secretary of the Colored Bureau of Information of the National Peace Jubilee may be found at Clyde Hotel, 475 Missouri ave. n. w.

Dr. James H. Waring, supervising principal of the 10th division, is one of the most active teachers in the public schools

Superintendent George F. T. Cook gave a fine drill to Mrs. Grimke, the newly appointed trustee, last week in the Sumner building, which contains more pupils than any building under his supervision. Every pupil was out of the building in 10 minutes.

Maj. George H. Harries is to be the next city postmaster.

Justice E. M. Hewlett is the first attorney who succeeded in obtaining a a qualified verdict under the new law.

The District democrats will send one or two colored alternates to the next democratic national convention.

FOUNTAIN PEYTON, ESQ.,
of counsel for Humphrey Taylor.

Very Low Rates
National Peace Jubilee,
Washington, D. C.
Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

For the National Peace Jubilee, to be held at Washington, D. C., May 23, 24 and 25, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad will sell excursion tickets at One Fare for the Round Trip from points on its line east of Pittsburg, Parkersburg and Wheeling inclusive, except from the following points from which round trip tickets will be sold as named: New York, $8 00; Philadelphia, $5.00; Chester, $4 50; Wilmington, $4 00; Baltimore, $2 00

Tickets will be sold May 22 and 23, and will be good to return 10 days including date of sale.

The program is as follows:
May 23—Parade of Military and Naval organizations Salutes from gunboats Ringing of chimes and band concerts.
May 24—Parade of school children. Parade of civic organizations All vehicles in the streets to be decorated with flowers.
May 25—Historical Pageant, illustrating U. S. Soldiers and Sailors of each of the American conflicts. Grand illuminations and fireworks at night

DEER PARK HOTEL.
Deer Park, Maryland.
MOST DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESOST OF THE ALLEGHENIES.

Swept by the mountain breeze, 2,800 feet above sea level. Absolutely free from malaria, hay fever and mosquitos On Main Line of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. Hotel and Cottages. Every modern convenience. Rooms en suite with bath. Electric Lights, Elevator Turkish Baths, two large swimming Pools, Golf Links, Tennis Courts, Bowling Alleys, Magnificent Drives, Complete Livery Service. Annapolis Naval Band. Delightful Cottages, furnished for housekeeping if desired ready for occupancy June 1st. Hotel open from June 24th to September 30th.

For rates and information address D. C. Jones, Manager, B & O Building Baltimore, Md., until June 10th. After that time, Deer Park, Garrett Co. Md.

REMEMBER THE DATE.

Academy of Music, Friday evening June 9th 1899. New era in local musical circles, Future Washington Permanent Chorus and Hoffman's Concert Band 35 musicians.

REAL ESTATE

R. J. MARSHALL,
REAL ESTATE & LOAN BROKER,
508 11th Street, N. W.

FOR SALE—Near New York avenue and North Capital street, new, buff brick residence, 6 rooms, cellar and bath, newly papered and decorated; has all modern improvements and conveniences: mirror mantels, speaking tubes, electric bells, etc.

This property is nicely located in an improving section of the city. The new electric cars will pass within a half block. This property, $3,000, on monthly payments about the same as rent.

FOR SALE—In the northwest, very desirably located, a dwelling and store together, brick, large store room, dining room and kitchen on the first floor, 4 bedrooms and bath on second floor, all modern improvements. Shelving and counters complete. Price, $3,500, on very easy terms. This is an investment worthy of immediate attention.

Many other well located properties in different sections of the city for sale on easy terms. Stop paying rent and own your own home.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Furnished Rooms With or Without Board at Moderate Prices.

CLINTON COTTAGE
1820 Atlantic Avenue,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Emanuel Murray Pro.

Wholesale and Retail Ice Cream Manufactory.

ICE CREAM PARLORS.
Open May 1st 1899.

Hotel Clyde,
Firstclass Accommodations for Ladiss and Gentlemen
Hot and Cold Baths
475 Mo. ave. n. w.
MRS. ALICE E. HALL, Proprietor.

DUVALLS SUMMER GARDEN
2 [illegible]
Large airy Pavillion. Swings and other amusements Cigars, Ice Cream, Soft Drinks, etc Books open for dates. Terms reasonable Apply to J. J. Duvall at above address.

H. K. FULTON
LOAN OFFICE
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, &c MOMEY LOANED ON EASY PAYMENTS.

H. K. Fulton has removed his Loan Office from his old stand, 1218 Pa., avenue to his handsome new building, 314 9th street, n. w., between Penn. ave. and D st, n, w., where he will be pleased to see his old friends and customers.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, UNREDEEMED PLEDES FOR SALE.
314 9th Street, Northwest.

Established 1866
BURNSTINE LOAN OFFICE.
361 Penn. Ave. n. w.
Gold and silver watches, diamonds jewelry, pistols, guns, mechanica tools, ladies and gentlemen's wearing apperal.
Old gold and silver bought.
Unredeemed pledges for sale.

L. H. Harris,
DRUGGIST AND DEALER IN
Pure Drugs AND Chemicals
Perfumery, Toilet and Fancy Articles, &c.
PATENT MEDICINES. Physician's Prescriptions Carefully and Accurately Compounded Day and Night.
Cor. 3d and F Sts., S. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS
Upright and Spuare Pianos.
On Easy erms
Chas. M. Stieff,
Stieff Piano Warerooms,
521 Eleventh Street, Northwes

CONGRESSIONAL LYCEUM.

Religion vs. Science, was the subject of an admirable paper read by Mr. W. L. Houston of the record and pension division, War Department, before the lyceum Sunday afternoon last. Mr. Houston's paper clearly showed that he was familiar with all of the great importance to mankind that had been visibly accomplished by the founders of the leading religious sects of the world and by the great men of science and art. He referred to Confucius, Budba and Mohomet as founders of religious creeds and that much of their teachings was similar to that to be found in our Bible. Copernicus and Galileo had discovered myriads of worlds and these had put at naught the old theory that a plurality of worlds was inscriptual, that Magellan's trip around the world explored the second theory that it was flat; geologist had demonstrated that the earth was not created in seven of our days, as many yet believe; and that chemistry had discovered remedies in nature for the purposes of healing, which the pious priests had not been able to discover in sacred relics and rags.

Messrs. L. C. Moore, W. L. Board and Parker, Lawyer J. H. Stewart, Prof. Iiner and others participated in the discussion of the paper. In his reply Mr. Houston met the objections raised and quoted largely from the Jewish Talmed, the Koran, the Hindoo Vedas and other sacred books.

Tomorrow Rev. Dr. R. E Hart of Isreal C. M. E. Church will read a paper entitled, "Watchman what of the negro's night."

NEGRO MEN AND WOMEN WHY NOT READ NEGRO NEWSPAPERS?

From the Palladium.

Why not be consistent? Why not be informed of the news among our people. When we ask some colored men to subscribe for a newspaper edited and controlled by negro men, they tell us that they read the daily papers and that they don't learn any thing out of negro newspapers.

Well let us see—show us one paper in this country that is really an up-to-date paper, that will speak of the negro as they speak of the white men or women—not one, with all their professed love of the principles of the republican party. Yet we see young negroes and old negroes with their pockets full of newspapers—and really that is all—they never read the paper to see how insultingly they talk of the negro and his race.

Now if they never read after their own race how can they ever expect to be anything less than hewers of wood and drawers of water

We will cite them, that do not read negro newspapers, to stop and think, will you always submit to the white man, to still think for you, write for you and produce for you? Can you think and write, if so, then put it on paper, and have others to read after you.

To those that love to read let me ask them to read the *Christian Recorder*, published by Rev. H. T. Johnson; the Richmond *Planet*, edited by John Mitchell; the Washington BEE, edited by W. Calvin Chase: the *Southern Recorder*, edited by R. M. Cheek and other papers that we could mention, and see what our people are doing, you will then be convinced that our people are doing something, and you will then have your pockets filled with appers edited by negro men.

Heilbrun's SHOES.

The standard good shoes for the past 40 years.

Shoes of the most reliable make. Prices much below the average.

Every pair we sell carries our Unequalfied Guarantee.

TRY!
'HEILBRUNS'
Shoes"
Next time.
Heilbrun & Co
402 7 St. n.w.
Sign "The old woman in window."

BUSHY-TAILED AMIMALS

Manner in Which They Make Use of Their Tails When Asleep.

"Some of our wild animals," said a naturalist, "carry about with them all summer that which nature has evidently intended as a substitute for their winter flannels. I mean their tails of course. So far as I have been able to judge the bushy-tailed animals know no other use for their tails than as protection against the cold. Did you ever see a fox sleeping? That is one sight of which the most patient student of wild life cannot always boast, because a fox is always wide awake and has a general antipathy to being looked at. My own observations with sleeping ones have been confined to two that I raised from pups. When it was cold they would shrink up and seem fairly to wrap their tails about them. When the air grew warmer they would uncoil a little and sometimes discard the tail entirely, just about as impatiently as a sleeping child will kick off the covers when he gets too warm in the night. I do not think that this attitude is habitual with sleeping foxes. When the weather was warm they did not curl up at all, but lay sprawling with their tails on the ground behind them.

"The raccoon makes the same use of his tail. Did you ever see one preparing for a nap? Like the fox, he goes to sleep on his side, but he makes more fuss about it than a lazy lad getting up in the morning. First he hitches up his shoulders and arches his back, and in the cavity thus formed he carefully tucks away his knees and elbows and head. Then he brings his tail up close, the end of it curving over his head. He unwinds himself half a dozen times before he gets curled up to his satisfaction, and when finally arranged he resembles nothing quite so much as a muff without the customary openings. The squirrel also covers himself with his tail, sleeping upright and propped against something.

"In fact," concluded the naturalist, "this is true of every bushy-tailed animal I have been on terms of sufficient intimacy to see asleep. It is a very kindly arrangement nature has made for their comfort, and they do not seem to mind very much carrying around their winter flannels in the summer. If they did not carry them with them wherever they went they would probably lose them, as the red man proves in his tale of the bear and the rabbit."
—New York Sun.

Public Eating Houses.

Public eating houses are established in a number of German cities to provide meals for workingmen at cheap prices so as to do away with the evil effects of the dinner pail. Those in Chemnitz during 1893 sold 435,000 dinners; receipts were $17,500, and expenditures, $15,500. The City of Grenoble, France, also maintains a municipal restaurant at which about 1,200 meals a day are served. At the outset the enterprise needed municipal aid, but it is now self-supporting. The municipality owns a property used, for which it receives a nominal rent, and the accounts are reported in the books of the municipality. Any surplus is deposited in the city treasury, as a reserve to draw from when prices of provisions are high. There are also other instances throughout France of similar institutions without municipal aid, several establishments being in operation at Paris, Lyons, and Bordeaux.

Somewhat akin to such institutions are municipal bakeries, which are to be found at Rome and at Kovno, in Russia. Stockholm owns municipal liquor stores for the working classes, who cannot obtain drink without ordering food.

Bringing the Time of Day.

In Ulster, Eng., you can find the "bull" flourishing; here is a pretty example of the acted "bull." A certain squire had just set up with great pains and elaborate mathematical calculations, a sun-dial in his garden, and was naturally a little proud of it. One day, as it so happened, being close to the garden, he was in doubt as to the right time, and told a boy who was with him to run down and get him the time from the dial. After a few minutes the boy appeared dragging with him something heavy. "Here she is, yer Honor, an' hard set Ah was to get her up." He had torn up the dial from its setting and dragged it up the hill.

Arab music has been described as the singing of a prima donna who has ruptured her voice in trying to sing a duet with herself. Each note starts from somewhere between a sharp and a flat, but does not stop even there, and splits up into four or more portions, of which no person can be expected to catch more than one at a time.

The drink bill of Great Britain just published shows that the Englishman drinks 2.41 gallons of alcohol a year. Next to him comes the Scotchman, with an appetite slaked with 1.66 gallons. The Irishman contents himself with 1.54 gallons. The first spends $20.50 a year for his drinks, the second $15.25 and the third $13.25.

In Paris and other large towns in France female bootblacks are increasing in number. They wear a peculiar garb, not unlike that of Sisters of Mercy, which renders their appearance rather neat and attractive. Not a few among them attend to their work with gloved hands.

Canada needs only 237,000 square miles to be as large as the whole continent of Europe; it is nearly 30 times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and is 5000 square miles larger than the United States, excluding Alaska.

The Chinese detective force is a secret body, and the best organized in the world. They have an eye upon every man, woman or child, foreign or native, in China, and, in addition, watch over each other.

There is a belief among the South Sea Islanders that no man can enter Paradise who has lost a limb, and for this reason a man will often die rather than submit to amputation.

It is calculated that 10,000,000 photographs of the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales are produced annually, and find a ready sale all over the world.

Among the coachmen of Berlin are seven retired army officers, three expastors and sixteen nobles.

WHICH FOOT WALKS FASTER

One Leg Will Invariably Take a Longer Stride Than the Other.

You may think this is a very silly question to ask, but is it? There is no catch about it. It is a simple, demonstrable fact, which you can prove to your own satisfaction in a very few minutes.

If you will take any pavement that is clear of other pedestrians, so that there shall be no interference, and walk briskly in the centre, you will find that before you have gone a hundred yards you will have veered very much to one side. You must not make any conscious effort, of course, to keep in the centre, or you may do it, but if you will think of something and endeavor to walk naturally it is a hundred to one you cannot keep a direct line.

The explanation of this lies in the peculiarity of one foot to walk faster than the other. Or, to be more correct, perhaps it should be said that one leg takes a longer stride than the other, and this, combined with the quicker movement, causes one to walk more to one side than the other.

It is well known, for instance, that if one be lost in the woods the tendency is to walk in a circle and eventually to return about to the starting point. This demonstrates the fact also that one foot walks faster than the other.

You can try an interesting experiment in this way if you will place two stakes in the lawn, about eight feet apart, and then stand off about sixty feet from them, allow yourself to be blindfolded, and endeavor to walk between them. You will find it an almost impossible task, because one foot will go a bit faster than the other, either to the right or left. Now, which one of your feet walks faster than the other?

The Supply of Babies.

It has been computed that about 36,000,000 babies are born into the world each year. The rate of production is, therefore, about seventy per minute, or more than one for every beat of the clock.

With the one-a-second calculation every reader is familiar, but it is not every one who stops to calculate what this means when it comes to a year's supply. It will, therefore, probably startle a good many persons to find, on the authority of a well known statistician, that, could the infants of a year be ranged in line in cradles, the cradles would extend around the world.

The same writer looks at the matter in a more picturesque light. He imagines the babies carried past a given point in their mother's arms, one by one, and the process being kept up night and day until the last hour in the twelfth month had passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate is allowed, but even in going past at the rate of twenty a minute, 1,200 an hour during the entire year, the reviewer at his post would have seen only the sixth part of the infantile host.

In other words, the babe that had to be carried when the tramp began would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the reviewer's post, and when the year's supply of babies was drawing to a close there would be a rear guard, not of infants, but of romping six-year-old boys and girls.

Chinese Prescriptions.

The taking of a first dose of Chinese medicine is an ordeal which can be better imagined than described. It is invariably a bitter decoction. If the patient prefers, the herbs are given him in square pasteboard boxes holding about a pint each, and he "cooks" them at home. A Chinese prescription contains from ten to sixteen varieties of herbs, flowers, nuts, gums, barks, and roots. More than 3,000 species are classified and used as medicine, but of these only some 600 are in general use. Whether the patient takes the remedies at the sanitarium or at home, he is requested to present himself every day before the doctor for another pulse examination, so that every change in his condition may be noted and the prescription may be varied accordingly.

The Chinese are clever chemists in the line of pharmaceutical preparations, and prepare many medicines for their own use in the form of pills and powders; but these are employed by the Chinese physicians in treating the ailments of white people only to a limited extent. The reason given is that the simple, hot decoctions of the fresh root or plant are the best form, because the most readily assimilated into the system.

Siamese Matchmaking.

Every Siamese girl who reaches a certain age without marrying is ticketed and labelled and placed in a privileged class, under the special care of the king, who binds himself to find a husband for them all. His method is delightfully simple. A prisoner in one of the Siamese jails may gain his pardon and release by marrying one of the ineligible class. Whether he is already married or not is not of great consequence, for in Siam it is not necessary to draw the line at one wife. This method of matchmaking can hardly result in domestic bliss.

Siamese Love Bathing.

The Siamese are more devoted to the water than any other nation in the world. They are nearly always bathing, generally with their clothes on, and they never go anywhere by land if they can possibly go by water. The streets of Bangkok are like those of Venice, and the inhabitants say that their idea of paradise would be a town with canals, where there were currents in both directions, so that they might be spared the effort of rowing.

Ships' Anchors.

Ships' anchors cost from 5 to 7 cents a pound, so that a 6,000-pound anchor, which would be a very large one, would cost, even at the lowest price, about $300, and a big ship that required an anchor of that size would carry two of them. The two big anchors carried by a ship of, say, 2,000 tons, would weigh from 4,800 to 5,000 pounds each.

The Turks have no war songs except those they have translated from other tongues.

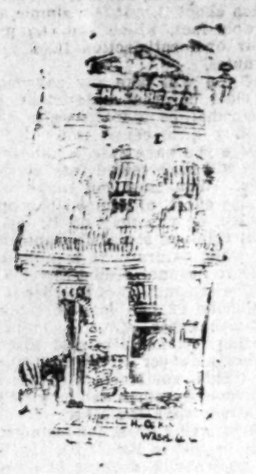
The Sandwich islanders estimate the beauty of women by their weight.

In a square inch of the human scalp the hairs number about 1,000.

Russian railroad trains have smoking cars for women.

UNDERTAKERS

TELEPHONE CALL, 1102.



Funeral DIRECTOR

WASHINGTON, D. C.

Dabney,
Funeral Director

Hiring, Livery and Sale Stables, carriages hired for funerals, parties, balls, receptions, etc.

Horses and carriages kept in first-class style and satisfation guaranteed. Having purchased lot No. 1132 3rd st. n. w. and built a new brick structure with all modern improvements, my friends and the public are hereby tified, that I have moved from old place of b iness, 441 L et n. w., to my new and comio us structure, 1132 3rd st. w here we are prepared to better satisfaction.

Our Stables, In Freeman's Alley

Where I can accommodate fifty orses. Call and inspect our ew and modern caskets and inestigate our methods of doing rst-class work.

Our New Building, 1132 3rd St. n. w.

JH .DABNEY, Proprietor.

TELEPHONE CALL, 888.

R. F. HARVEY'S SONS

Undertakers.

892 and Ave N. w.

When you go to the Center Market, go to stands 451, 452 and 453. If you go to the Northern Liberty Market, call at stands 401 and 302. Ask for Mr. Miller or Krogman. They keep the best hams, lards, etc. in any market. Don't fail to give them a call.

GEO. W. WISE

Furnishig Undertaker

PRACTICAL EMBALMER,

NO. 2900 M STREET,

GEORGETOWN, D. C.

TELEPHONE CALL 1038-3.

JOHN R. WRIGHT,

Embalmer and Undertaker,

1337 Tenth St. N. W.,

Telephone Call 709. Washington, D C

SALOONS—Southeast.

FINE OLD

MONOGRAM

RYE

WHISKEY

JOHN H. GATES

1251 12th St. S. E., Washington, D. C.

CHARLES KRAEMER,

Dealer in **WINES & LIQUORS,**

735 seventh street northwest

They banish pain and prolong life. ONE GIVES RELIEF.

R·I·P·A·N·S

No matter what the matter is, one will do you good, and you can get ten for five cents.

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabules) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents. Best medicine ever made since the world was created.

F. DOWNEY

Dealer In Choice

Wines, Liquors,

CIGARS and TOBACCO.

326 G Street Southwest.

PATRICK MURPHY

Saloon,

509 NINTH STREET N. W.

Washington, D C.

Wm. Muehleisen.

IMPORTOR and

Wholesale Liquor Dealer,

Established 1870.

and 918 FIFTH STREET N. W

JOHN CURTIN,

Pure Wines and Liquors.

PORTER AND ALE ON DRAT

Ice Cold Maerzen Beer . .

. . Brawn From the Wood.

3258 M Street Northwest,

WASHINGTON, D. C

C. L. Sullivan,

Harness and Collar Manufacturer,

STABLE SUPPLIES.

[illegible] Street northwest.

Repairing Called for and Delivered.

G.F.Fogle,

** Restaurant, Choice Wines,
** Liquors and Cigars.

208 Seventh Street Southwest,

Washington, D. C.

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And will serve and please you up to the full limit of your expectations.

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It adjusts itself so perfectly to the rupture that it is impossible for it to become displaced.
It permits the utmost freedom of motion with perfect safety.
All uncomfortable and injurious steel spring pressure is avoided.
The pad is held in place by woven bands, which retain an equal pressure in all positions of the body.
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It is the only suitable truss for children and females.
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It will cure hernia if placed on the patient sufficiently early.
Excepting umbilical, it is the best truss ever offered for all kinds of hernia.
It is so perfect and comfortable in its adjustment that the patient in a short time forgets he is wearing it. (See the certificate of Mr. Daniel Johnson.)
Sent postage paid to any address on receipt of price; $3 for single and $4 for double truss
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This preparation is far superior to all other preparations of Cod-Liver Oil. It has many imitators, but no equals. The results following its use are its best recommendations. Be sure, as you value your health, to get the genuine. Manufactured only by Dr. ALEX. B. WILBOR, Chemist, Boston, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

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The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Construction—Luxurious Equipment, Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service, insuring the highest degree of

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LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return, including Meals and Berths. From Cleveland, $18; from Toledo, $15; from Detroit $13.50.

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Foreign and Domestic Fruits & Produce.

Stall 71, O street Market

E. M.—Be careful how you conduct yourself in company.

L. T.—Fashion should be followed if becoming. If green doesn't look well on you, dress in goods that do.

Nellie:—Take my advice and don't marry for spite or convenience. It is better that you be an old maid than marry a man for the sake of being married.

S. T. O.—It is better to be a good listener always. Be careful what you say about your friends to other people.

M. T.—I am opposed to summer schools in this city. It is a hard matter to get children to attend school in winter, certainly they will not attend them in summer. It is strange that our school guardians cannot find other employment.

Rachel:—You should be positive in all things. Never indulge in familiarity.

Flirtation:—No woman who carries on flirtation in the street can hope for respect from gentlemen

J. M.—Be honest in your dealings with your associates. Be careful of a confident. You may tell some things and some others you had better keep.

R. T.—Strangers seem to be taking possession of the city Our lyceums seem to be monopolized by new comers. The people of this city are weak.

D. M.—Do as you think best and upright in all things. Protect yourself against insults no matter if poverty exist you.

Nellie:—The manifestation of too much interest must be looked upon with suspicion.

Delia:—You should be your own judge sometimes. Don't believe all that is said to you.

J. T.—Be enterprising and don't refuse to do honest labor.

Dress:—Yes, I believe in dress. I am of the opinion that a person should dress well if he is able to do so. Clothes were made to wear.

J. I.—Some people dislike you because others do. Never form a dislike for a person because others do.

M.—The Teachers' Association is a commendable institution. It should be supported by the people.

J. P.—Ladies who think of nothing but sport will not make good wives.

School:—There is some talk of making a principal of the Business High School

Jennie:—The steamer, City of Berlin crossed the Atlantic from New York to Queenstown in 7 days 15 hours and 57 minutes. This was in 1875. You can go much sooner now

History:—Achilles was the bravest of the Greeks.

R. E.—We very often depreciate what our friends do for us. We often love those best who do the least.

Jennie:—You have shown your business as a letter writer. You should be satisfied with the one who esteems you.

J. T.—The longest tunnel in the world is Mount Saint Gathard. It is 9 miles long.

Logic:—A lady should be accomplished in this day and time.

Poem.—Too much familiarity breeds contempt. Either in man or woman. A lady of refinement will tolerate no impurity.

J. T.—The persons we once loved become to hate and the person we truly hated we become to love.

Rachel M.—Be what you seem to be and nothing more.

Poem.—Remember that noble quality may be found in noble women.

Don't allow a man to smoke in your presence. A gentleman would not be guilty of such.

Be careful with whom you go driving. He should be a gentleman of character.

You cannot be escorted to a place and allow your escort to come for you.

The woman who is above the middle age should not seek young girls' company.

Let your conversation be above the common.

Your thoughts are expressed by the words.

Questions for this column should be addressed to the Editor of this paper.

You cannot always tell your friends by their talk.

Think wisely if you can and express yourself intelligently.

Don't believe all you hear spoken.

There are always two sides to a question.

Don't form or express an opinion until you have well digested the matter.

It is not necessary at all times to allow your dress to be your predominating feature.

It is not a hard matter to tell an old woman.

Read good books and digest them

HOTELS.

IN THE BEE

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15th and H Sts., n. w.
JOHN T. DEVINE.
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All Modern improvements.
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European Rooms $100 and upwards.
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FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c. 10c A BOTTLE
"CREAM OF ROSES" for chapped hands and skin, 15c a bottle
"MUTTON MARROW" for straightening the hair, 15c a bottle.
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Headquarters for Chesapeake Diamond Back Terrapin,
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The popular Boot and Shoemaker. Repairing promptly and neatly done at short notice.
We are now prepared to meet all comers.
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PERSONAL

JUST ARRIVED IN THIS CITY! Visit Madame Lorno and have your fortune told. You will be surprised. Charges only 50 cents, 2106 I street northwest.

HERE'S A LITTLE

Pointer for You
ATTENTION! LADIES!
HAIR RESTORER

All who are dersirous of having a beautiful suit of hair, or if your hair is falling out, you should get a bottle of Hairoline, better known as the Renowned Hair Restorer. Oriental Complexion Cream also cures all skin diseases and makes the skin like velvet. Price, 25c to 75c per bottle.
Treatment of the Skin and Scalp
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All kinds of implements and toilet articles for sale.
205 O Street Northwest.
Agency at THE BEE Office.

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in washington gives 12 cabinet size Phos and a
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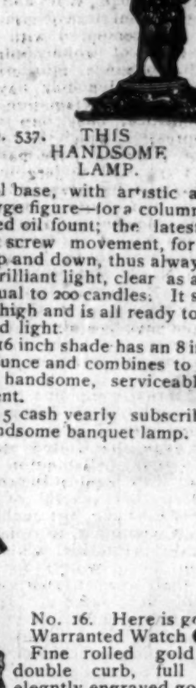
EVERYBODY,
50,000 Subscribers wanted—A great sacrifice to obtain them.—Look at our offer.

No. 537. THIS HANDSOME LAMP.
Metal base, with artistic and very rich large figure—for a column; nicely moulded oil fount; the latest burner ratchet screw movement, for turning wick up and down, thus always insuring a brilliant light, clear as a crystal and equal to 200 candles. It stands 28 inches high and is all ready to put oil into and light.
The 16 inch shade has an 8 inch rich lace flounce and combines to make it a rich, handsome, serviceable home ornament.
Send 5 cash yearly subscribers for this handsome banquet lamp.

No. 1. THE HANDSOMEST LAMP-CLOCK MADE.
Gold-plated metal base; gold-plated lock ring; gold-plated open cast head removable oil fount; the latest ratcket screw burner; large, handsome, hand-decorated globe; first-class chimney. Clock made and waranted by one of the largest factories in the U. S. All ready to put oil in and light.
This handsome lamp-clock is worth 20 dollars. A fine Christmas or birthday present. The BEE will give one of these clocks to any person who may send 5 cash yearly subscribers.

No. 16. Here is good Warranted Watch Chain.
Fine rolled gold plate, double curb, full length, elegntly engraved gold tips solid bar, very best of snap and guaranteed to wear ten years
For this fine rolled gold chain. The Bee will give to any person sending in 3 yearly cash subscribers six 6 month subscribers.



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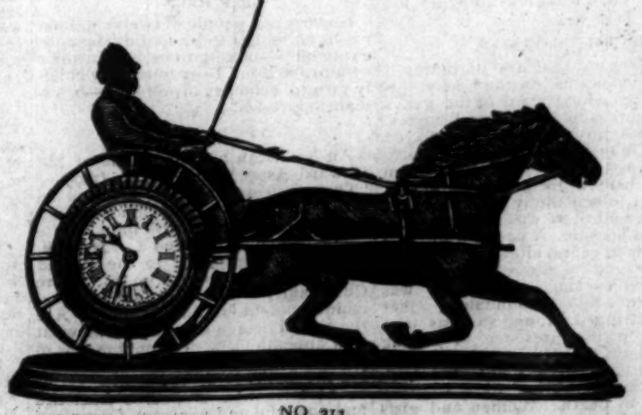
REALLY A BEAUTIFUL CHAIN AND A NICE PRESENT.
Charm, sardonix intaglio. Right up to date. Trace link. Perfectly formed in every way. All well gold-plated, and has the exact appearance of a solid gold chain. It is double length and will give the wearer splendid satisfaction.
For one cash yearly subscriber, or too six months subscribers, THE BEE will give you this beautiful chain.

NO. 758.
GOLD-PLATED VASE.
Sold only in pairs. Beautifully finished. Hand decorated center Height ten inches.
Height 10 inches.
Send us 4 cash yearly subscriber and receive a pair of these excellent vases.



NO. 213.
OUR GREAT NANCY HANKS BRONZE CLOCK
This clock is made by one of the Largest Clock Factories in the Country Guaranteed for three years. The height is 6 inches; length 10 1-2 inches. It is beautifully polished, will not tarnish, and is really one of the most beautiful as well as useful ornaments that could be required for a premium.
If you send us 4 cash yearly subscribers the publishers will send you one of these beautiful clocks

THE COLORED RACE IN AMERICA.

ISSUED BY THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, LONDON, 1899.

During the past year, the Howard Association has, on various occasions, received from those Southern States very grievous accounts of cruelties inflicte I both upon prisoners and others of the colored race, and in particular, in the convict camps and chain gangs, where a shocking condition of affairs exists.

THE CONVICT CAMPS AND CHAINGANGS

There are comparatively very few prison buildings in the South. Offenders are chiefly leased out, for open air work, to contractors or bidders, who pay their labor, so much a head, to the state or county, and then become absolute masters of such prisoners; so that the taxpayer is entirely relieved from the burden of criminals, who actually become a source of large revenue to the state and to individuals. This may, at first sight, seem to be a great advance upon the general systems of the North and of Europe, which are so costly to the community. But in reality the lease system produces the most terrible sufferings and fatalities to many thousands annually.

A REVIVAL OF SLAVERY.

It is practically, a revival of slavery, and on a very extensive scale. In Florida, public sales of convicts (most of whom are negroes) occasionally take place, when they are sold by auction to the highest bidder, for various periods, up to four years. Usually the sentences in the South (on colored people,) even for minor offences, such as stealing eggs, are for very long periods.

There are several classes of leased convicts. Firstly, those under the immediate supervision of the state, in camps, or farms, corresponding somewhat to British convict establishments These, though open to grave objection are comparatively free from the grossest evils, and have, of late years, undergone considerable improvement in several of the states. Secondly, there are the county camps, which are worse. And, lastly, and worst of all, there are the numerous gangs farmed out to private sub contractors, or bidders, who, in many cases, "sweat" their victims to death by excessive labor, wretched food, brutal violence and the grossest neglect of sanitary requirements And of course, religious and moral obligations are utterly ignored in most instances.

In the best prisons of the Northern States, as in New York (at Elmira,) Massachusetts, (at Concord Junction and Sherborne,) Illinois. (at Joliet and Pontiac,) Ohio, (at Columbus,) Minnessota, (at Stillwater,) and in Pennsylvania, Michigan, Rhode Island and other states, the reformation of the prisoner is, at least, earnestly attempted, and often successfully achieved. But in southern camps and chain gangs it is the very reverse.

"INFERNOS"

The "captains" employed by the sub-contractors are often of the class depicted in "Legree" in "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Their conduct to the female convict is indescribable. A large number of illegitimate births take place in these camps. The wretched children born in them are, in some instances, permanently retained as slaves. And the breeding of such has become an avowed purpose, at lease in one state. Woe to the women or girls who are sent to such camps! Their life is, and must be an inferno. Men and women frequently run away and are then chased with bloodhounds and guns; those killed being sometimes registered as "escaped."

The colored population furnishes about nine-tenth of the southern convicts, and it is reliably stated that a considerable portion of them are either quite innocent or are punished by long sentences for the most trifling offences, and frequently, on merely trump-up charges. It is to the interest of the local officials and contractors that the number of convicts should be as large as possible and their detention as prolonged as it can be made.

CHILDREN IN THE CHAIN GANGS

A very sad feature in these chain gangs is the number of young children sent to them. A leading philanthropist of Baltimore, Mr. G. S. Griffith, president of the Maryland Society for the Protection of Children, was pained to find in the gangs so many children from nine years of age and upwards! In one of the better class of chain gangs, in North Carolina, he found 55 persons, including three women and 1 boy of 11 years of age. And he says: "These men women and boys, all sleep under a tent 70 by 24 feet." This promiscuous and most demoralizing association of the various ages and sexes, by day and night, is the usual feature of the private camps, and sometimes, even of the state establishments.

Judge Chandler of Georgia, says: "My experience is that when a boy is sent to the chain gang, he is ruined." Judge Berry of Atlanta, says:—"I have seen too many cases where boys have been ruined by being sent to the chain gangs." Then what must they be for girls?

BRUTAL "CAPTAINS."

Fearful brutalities are perpetrated by these "captains" in the lonely, remote places where many of the gangs are located, as in forests and mines. Sometimes convicts have been flayed alive! On one prisoner's corpse forty injury were found. He had been literally beaten to pieces. Another had been disgustingly dismembered by kicks, and there was a great hole gaping in his side. A young white girl of seventeen years, after being repeatedly outraged by the officers of the camp, fled to the woods. She was overtaken by bloodhounds, her clothes stripped off, and she was then flogged in the presence of jeering men. Another poor girl, similar treated, gave birth to a child, but both mother and offspring were speedily relieved by death. Women and girls are habitually subjected to the grossest indecencies and exposures. In one camp was found a woman who had had seven children whilst there, and another had had six there. And such cases are legion!

Christian America sends hundreds of missionaries to Asia and Africa. But is ther- not here a vast mission field for effort and influence?

A LITTLE RECENT IMPROVEMENT IN SOME STATES.

The State of Mississi pi, Arkansas, and the Carolinas, all need great reforms in this matter; but especially Florida and Georgia. Their forest terpentine works and their phosphate mines are often awful spots, morally and physically. Lousiana is making some special efforts at improvement. Alabama and Texas are perhaps better than formerly. Yet a prison chaplain in Texas writes to Howard Association (1898.) "Practically there has been no advance in the lease system of our convicts. It can only be an evil."

GENERAL OPPRESSION OF THE COLORED RACE.

The Howard Association has also received, in connection with these sad accounts of southern camps and chain gangs, much information showing that they form but one portion or still a vaster system of oppres ion of the colored race generally in the Southern States. *The Voice of Missions*, Atlanta, December, 1898 contains a long and terrible indictment of the white race for the treatment of the colored people since 1865.

It says: "The Cuban War and its results and the American massacres are nothing when compared with the the thirty years of whitecapping, chasing by blooohounds, murdering, burning at the stake, lynching, flaying swindling, robbing, defamation of character, injustice, false imprisonment and oppression, which the colored people of America have passed through, and are still undergoing." "This year 300 have been lynched and murdered by our white Christian friends and no voice but our own weak cry has been raised in protest." Many negroes were shot by the white democrats in North and South Carolina during the November elections of 1898 Recently also, many unoffending colored people have been driven away from their homes and farms in the South by violent and covetous white neighbors.

The same journal complains of the silence of the pulpit, both North and South, respecting these evils, and remarked that even the United States Supreme Court at Washington has always turned scale against the colored race. Also that several of the Southern States have disfranchised the negroes by wholesale, in violation of the Federal Constitution, whilst returning them all as voters for the purpose of their own proportionate representation in Congress. It is known that some prominent politician and legislators at Washington have made large fortunes as convict contractors.

THE LYNCHINGS.

In the Richmond *Planet*, July 23rd 1898, a bishop is quoted as saying: "Enough colored men have been lynched to death to reach a mile high, if laid one upon another-and nearly as many women and children to make a similar pile."

These lynchings are defended by many persons on the ground of their necessity of protecting white women from negro assaults. No doubt, occasionally such crimes of this kind have been committed by them, but they have been immensely out numbered by similar outrages by whites upon the females of the weaker race.

The colored people have need to clear themselves from complicity with such crimes, and also to cultivate more honesty and truthfuln ss. Nor can they expect to be much respected until they manifest more self-respect and become less characterized, as a people, by their everlasting grin and giggle. Lord Chesterfield said:—"I never knew a 'Merry-Andrew' a respected man." But the colored people are too often such fools, and until as a race, they manage to make themselves both respected and feared, they are not likely to get the justice which is due to them. Buffoons will be despised.

CONVICT MORTALITY.

Even the aggregate of lynchings is very small in comparison with the enormous mortality of the the convicts in the camps and chain gangs. Whereas in English convict prisons the death rate is under 7 per 1000 per annum, it ranges in these camps from 75 to over 200 per 1000 yearly.

WHO WILL HELP.

The *Voice of Missions* mournfully remarks:—"There are no advocates of human rights in the United States today. Charles Sumner is dead, Abraham Lincoln is gone, Wendel Phillips, Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Frederick Douglas and Harriett Beecher Stowe have all passed away; and with them went the last great advocates of human rights." This complaint is, however, too pessimistic

Yet even the Society of Friends (Quakers) in America, once the foremost champions of the negro, through their J. G. Whittier, Thomas Garrett, Isaac B. Hopper, Levi Coffin, Francis T. King and other good men, have of late years, become strangely silent and apparently apathetic, as to the oppressed race.

SELF HELP.

However, a people of twelve million ought no longer to be mainly dependent upon or looking to others for their own protection. They must now chiefly turn to schemes of self-help—or remain oppressed.

THE PROBLEM.

An American correspondent of the Howard Association writes (1899):—"The negro trouble has become so great that, I fear, the difficulty can never be setttled but with blood."

The problem is indeed a vast one, and of pressing import to the United States, both North and South. Is the Christianity of that great nation to remain impotent for the solution? Are the colord people to be driven to what now appears to be their only means of relief—by self-help, through imitating the methods of their adversaries in the formation of Secret Societies and powerful and compact, Organized Unions, for defence and offence? It is only thus, that they can make themselves what they must be, somehow respected and feared as a race? But what else are they to do, unless the white race bestirs itself for other efforts than continuing oppression?

PERHAPS YOU'RE A MATTOID

Probability That You Are One and Don't Know It.

Perhaps you don't know what a "mattoid" is. Shortly, he is a sane man with claims to genius, but possessed of some marked peculiarity that inclines one to doubt of his complete sanity.

There have been sane men of genius and mad men of genius—the latter preponderate—but a mattoid forms a link between the two.

According to Lombrosso, the great criminologist, mattoids are more frequent among men than women, and the classes where they most abound are the literary, artistic and religious.

Preference for colored inks, just as also a fondness for special words or phrases, marks a man as a mattoid. If such a sign is true it is perhaps a little flattering to one's vanity to think that such an eccentricity may be proof of latent genius hitherto unsuspected.

The commonest variety of mattoid is the "graphomaniac," otherwise the confirmed scribbler. The man who spoils ream after ream of paper in writing of nothing in particular, who writes in a feeble, formless style and showers marks of exclamation as from a pepper-box—such is a mattoid. Many women writers and minor poets come under this head.

It is reassuring to know that the "graphomaniac," however abnormal his literary productions, is found to have a normal cranium and physiognomy.

Personal preoccupation and aggressive egotism are bad signs. But because Whitman, Rosseau, Musset and De Quincey wrote much of themselves, and did not always veil their various personalities under the editorial "we," it seems a little rude, not to say harsh, to call them mattoids. Wagner, under the influence of a peculiar mood, affirmed that he could not work if he did not have in his room a red flamingo mat. Could he have realized (without intention of punning) that such a trait was mattoidal?

Peter the Great, when he was in England, often sat up till 2 in the morning with Lord Caermarthen, drinking brandy, and pepper! Nevertheless, he invariably rose at 4.

The fact that Napoleon could not pass through a street without counting all the windows would certainly earn for him the esteem of most eccentrics.

But it is not necessary to go on enumerating historical instances of eccentricity. Let the reader look around among his or her circle of friends and show an exaggerated fondness for detail, a passion for animals or an irrepressible fancy for punning. All these are in danger of developing into mattoids.

Collectors of stamps or old shoes, inventors of weird drinks—such as gorgonzola and bay rum—and especially inveterate "scorchers," all are morbid subjects.

The man who went mad in his efforts to walk on the ceiling like a fly was a mattoid of the very deepest dye.

In fact, any degree of excessive originality is a dangerous thing in a country where the eyes of the law look with suspicion upon all who are not quite ordinary, though in these days of self-advertisement it is hard to find people who are "ordinary"—everybody is so clever.

"As Clean as a Whistle."

The origin of saying "as clean as a whistle" is ascribed to the "whistle tankard" of olden times, in which the whistle came into play when the tankard was emptied or "cleared out" to announce to the waiter that more liquor was required.

There are 672 known volcanoes in the world, of which 270 are active; 80 in America, 24 in Asia, 20 in Africa. Java has 109, of which 28 are active. In New Zealand, within an area of 127 miles, there are 63, ranging from 196 feet to 900 feet in height.

An Inherited Secret.

In Nagasaki, Japan, there is a fireworks maker who manufactures pyrotechnic birds of great size that, when exploded, sail in a lifelike manner through the air, and perform many movements exactly like those of living birds. The secret of making these wonderful things has been in the possession of the eldest child of the family of each generation for more than four hundred years.

The reason a blow on the ear may do irreparable injury is that the air, being driven suddenly and violently against the drum of the ear, might rupture the membrane and cause incurable deafness. The ears should never be pulled nor meddled with in any way except to wash them in the gentlest manner, the orifice being cleansed with a fold of the washcloth rolled into a little cone.

The original thirteen states contained 325,785 square miles, or 208,502,400 acres. In 1898 the United States contained 2,720,160 square miles, or 1,688,373,360 acres, in organized states. It also contained 886,270 square miles, or 567,212,800 acres, of territory not organized as states.

The German emperor, when receiving foreign representatives or military attaches of foreign powers, always wears the uniform of the army of the country the visitor represents, and sometimes during a levee he will change his uniform five or six times.

An ostrich cannot kick backward. When the time has come for the bird to be despoiled of its feathers, its head is inserted in a bag and the plucker stands behind his victim. A blow from its foot has vigor enough to kill a man.

The Siamese have so strong a superstition against even numbers that they will have none of them. The number of the rooms in a house, of windows or doors in a room, even of rungs on a ladder, must always be odd.

In Sydney, New South Wales, the street car lines are owned by the municipality and no fares are charged. Homeless folk, it is said, use them at night instead of going to cheap lodging houses.

Russian photographers shame delinquent customers by hanging their pictures upside down in their glass cases. This method soon compels them to pay up.

THE SENSE OF TASTE.

Experiments That Have Brought Out Some Curious Discoveries.

Curious experiments by Prof. G. T. W. Patrick, of the University of Iowa, show that our ideas about the sense of taste have been all wrong. He experimented on an anosmic—that is, a person absolutely without the sense of smell. He experimented also on normal subjects, with most interesting results. His conclusions are as follows:

There are only four simple taste sensations, namely, sweet, bitter, sour and salt. It is said by some that there are only two, sweet and bitter. All other sensations which are commonly called tastes are complex results of sensations of smells, touch, temperature and sight. The means by which we distinguish almost all of our common food and drinks is not the sense of taste so much as it is the sense of smell, touch, temperature and sight.

All the fine differences by which we distinguish the various fruits, meats and drinks depend not upon taste at all, but upon these other senses. Pure sensations of taste add hardly more than a certain emotional element to the complex sensations. Sweet things we call "good" and bitter things we call "bad," while salt and sour add a certain piquancy, which is pleasing when not excessive.

A partial proof of these facts may be given by merely blindfolding the eyes and closing the nose and taking various kinds of foods and drinks into the mouth without swallowing them. It will then be found that it is quite impossible to distinguish many of the commonest foods and drinks. If the further precaution be taken to eliminate as much as possible the senses of touch and temperature upon the tongue by representing the material in liquid form or chopped into small bits, the results are still more striking.

It is always difficult to eliminate the sense of smell in normal subjects. Professor Patrick was able, however, by experimenting with a subject possessing no sense of smell whatever, and comparing the results with those obtained from normal subjects, to get more accurate results as to the more important part played by smell in distinguishing foods and drinks.

It is, of course, generally known that what is popularly mistaken for the taste of coffee, tea and wine is only their aroma or odor. By these experiments, however, it was shown that coffee and tea have a distinct taste, which is simply bitter and cannot be distinguished from a weak solution of quinine. A weak infusion of coffee or tea, however, cannot be distinguished from water.

Even with normal subjects, with the eyes and nose closed, twenty experiments with coffee gave the following results: It was called "coffee" once, "bitter" eleven times, "quinine" four times, "tea" three times and "milk" once.

In the recognition of foods and drinks, as well as in their enjoyment, the sense of sight plays a much more prominent part than is usually supposed. With normal subjects blindfolded it was found impossible to distinguish many of our common foods and drinks. Different kinds of meat and meat broths, as well as the different kinds of bread, were often confused.

One subject, a woman noted for her skill in cooking, made the following judgments: Raw potato chopped she called acorns; boiled pumpkin she said was something sweet and flat; fresh pear she called sweet berry slightly fermented; roast pork she called boiled beef; raw turnip, chopped, she called cabbage sweetened; raw apple was grape juice; roast trukey was called beef, and horseradish she said was something she had never tasted.

So Easy to Go Down Hill.

A recent traveler, in giving a description of his climbing Mount Popocatepetl, in Mexico, and visiting its crater, says that they were able to return from the top of the mountain to the snow-line in fifteen minutes, covering a distance which had required them six hours to ascend. One sees things like that often in common life. A man struggles for years to build up a good reputation for honesty and integrity among his fellow-men, and then in an unguarded hour he takes a fatal toboggan-slide that hurls him in a single act below where he began to climb twenty or thirty years ago. It is those who persevere unto the end who win the crown, and no one can afford to grow careless or to cease to be watchful against temptation.

Requested An American Tune.

A native merchant of Manila, while undergoing his last illness, expressed a desire to have "one of those beautiful American tunes" played at his funeral. He could not give its name, but a friend knew the tune he meant, and so the funeral passed on to the cemetery, the band playing "A hot time in the old town to-night."

The floor of the rotunda in the London coal exchange, where the merchants gather, is very unique. It is composed of inlaid woods, arranged in the form of a mariner's compass, within a border of Greek fret. Upwards of 4,000 pieces of wood are employed. Almost every British variety is included in this scheme of decoration.

When one receives an invitation to a wedding in Cairo, Egypt, it is an important event, because instead of being asked for a 10-minutes' church ceremony or a brief evening reception, the invitation reads for three days. There is feasting during all this time, and the house and street are liberally decorated with flags and lanterns.

The lord chancellor of England is never allowed, under any circumstances, to make a journey which involves a sea voyage, however short the passage. He is supposed to have the great seal in his immediate keeping, day and night, under all circumstances and its safety is not to be risked.

That plants when injured suffer from fever is a new discovery by a British botanist. Plants suffer in a similar manner to animals under like conditions. The rate of respiration increases and the temperature rises, reaching a maximum within twenty-four hours.

The wool on the back of a sheep is a shepherd's barometer. The curlier the wool the finer will be the weather.

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